

QUO VADIS, AUSTRIA? QUESTION ASKED IN CABLE DISPATCHES—NEWS FROM THE FRONT

SPBURGS FALL WHEN ALLY DOES

Revolt Will Sweep Nation When Kaiser Is Unable to Aid

ACTIONS BIDE TIME Many of Allied Nations to Spread Seed of Revolt

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amsterdam, June 27.

Quo Vadis, Austria? That is the question which, directly or indirectly, the whole Austrian press is now gravely concerned in.

As to what will happen now that the Austrian administration has met its inevitable fate no Austrian paper pretends to know, and expressions of opinion on the whole are notable for very pessimism on the ground that it is difficult to see how any government on anything like the old pattern can carry on in the face of the angry Polish party and the still angrier Social Democrats.

Favor New Elections So a considerable section of opinion favors the dissolution of Parliament and new elections as the only way out of the confusion.

There appears to be in England a disposition to regard the seriousness of the Austrian situation as exaggerated by the German press for the purpose of misleading the Entente.

Germany Veils Facts For instance, up to a couple of days ago all the most important German newspapers were pointing out that the trouble with the Polish party was likely to be settled by an agreement by the German political element in the country.

Not only are there many reasons which make it impossible at present to realize a separate peace with Bulgaria, but the very declarations of Malinoff show plainly that his intention, as well as that of his Government, is to continue the past policy and hold firmly to the German alliance.

As regards the food question in Austria, the German press certainly does not make the situation nearly as black as it is.

Wilson Congratulates Diaz Tells Italian Commander He Has Struck Great Blow

Washington, June 27.—President Wilson has sent a cable message to General Diaz, commanding the Italian army, congratulating him upon his success.

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Reichstag Member Sees No Decision by the Sword

Amsterdam, June 27.—Speaking in the Reichstag Tuesday regarding Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann's assertion that peace is impossible by force of arms, Herr Naumann said that "thousands of soldiers think the same," according to a Berlin dispatch.

"Absolute victory over hordes of North and South Americans and Chinese is not completely attainable," continued Naumann, "even if we sacrifice our last man."

shown no disposition to make such facts known to its readers.

In putting forth such figures I don't mean to suggest that Austria's collapse is to be looked for immediately.

The increasing war in a slow guide to the workers, too, who are not going to risk another strike fiasco. They will not move till success is practically assured.

The clear duty of the Entente—for the future of Europe hinges largely on Austria—is that put forward in the widely quoted expression of opinion by the Daily Chronicle in "Russia out clearly to all the oppressed Hapsburg peoples a note of insurrection."

NO SEPARATE PEACE WITH BULGARS NEAR

Malinoff, New Premier, Declares Nation Will Stick to Central Powers

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, June 27.

There is no expectation in France of a separate peace with Bulgaria growing out of the resignation of Premier Radakoff and the coming into power of Malinoff.

The Government, at the head of which I am now, will do scrupulously its entire duty toward the Allies, because we are convinced that it is the best way to serve the nation.

From the same source Paris learns that Malinoff said to the Cologne Gazette:

We will have no party program. We mean to do all that the welfare of Bulgaria requires. All of Bulgaria's forces must be mobilized for the country's good and for the good of the cause which ties her to her allies.

Finally, dispatches from Basle report Malinoff as saying:

We began the war with our allies, and we shall finish it with them, with a strong conviction that by helping each other we shall reach an honorable peace.

BOCHE SPIES IN U. S. UNIFORMS SEEN BY ESCAPED PRISONER

Private Donohue, American, Tells of Experience While Held by Germans—Kicked and Ill-Fed, But Played Yankee Trick

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the American Army on the Marne, June 27.

Private James A. Donohue, of Buffalo, whose exploits in escaping from the Germans under an enforced stay in the German lines for twelve days have been told by his own countrymen, has given his correspondent further details of his experiences.

"I was doing my best to exterminate that part of the Teutonic race which was before me," he said, "when my company got all shot to hell, all scattered around. I had my bayonet working well and had done for two boches when I saw in the half-darkness a group of soldiers who I thought were Americans. I got into them and saw they were boches. I started in with my bayonet, but there were more than twenty, and something hit me an awful wallop on my head.

"I thought I would make it good and strong, and I told him forty American divisions, and thirty French divisions. The officer seemed to get mad about this, and he kicked me, yelling 'Schwein, schwein American!' Then they kicked me and I was knocked out into the road.

"I had had nothing to eat and no sleep, but they took me out and gave me an ax and made me cut wood. They led me into the woods where I was forced to work cutting boughs from trees with which to camouflage the positions of machine guns. They would dig a hole, stick a machine gun in it, seeing it around, and then take the gun away and fix another hole. They seemed to be preparing for an American advance.

"I got two hours' sleep that night and the next day I was given a shovel and set to work mending holes in the road. One big hole I filled with mud instead of with stones, something it over nicely. Presently a big gun came along and stuck in the hole. I think it must be there yet. Then the next day I had to help camouflage some more, working almost twenty-four hours. I was right up among their guns and every now and then an American shell would come over and rattle hell. All I got to eat was black bread and awful soup. The Germans had cheese and better bread, and when I couldn't eat what they gave me they would taunt me and ask if I didn't shoot enough to stay out of their way.

"One day my work took me near a group of important German officers. What was my surprise to see three men in American uniforms come up to the German officers and report, then receive orders and go away again toward the American lines. I also saw seven Germans dressed in French uniforms, who evidently had been getting into the Allied lines and coming back with dope. It was kicked so much and treated so badly that I lost track of time and didn't care much what happened to me.

"Finally, one day I decided to take a chance and try to get back, for if I got shot it was no worse off. That night the sentry placed over me went to sleep. He was snoring soundly. I got hold of the pick I had been using that day and left the boche sentry so he will never aid the Kaiser any more, and started toward the American lines.

"I had to lie in the grass for the next seventeen hours while it was light, with nothing to eat. The next night I crawled forward some and found some black bread, which was weeks old. Crossing a stream I soaked some of this and ate it. I lay in the woods the next day. That night, when I got out between the lines, both the Americans and the Germans started barages. I said, 'It's all right with me now.' I hid under a hum-

Georgia Votes Dry Federal Prohibition Amendment Is Ratified by Legislature

Atlanta, Ga., June 27.—The Federal prohibition amendment was ratified by the Georgia Legislature shortly after the annual session began.

Georgia is the thirteenth State to ratify the amendment, Louisiana alone of the fourteen states which have acted on the amendment failed to endorse the national measure.

In the New York Legislature an attempt to bring the matter to a vote failed and action was postponed. In Rhode Island action was likewise postponed.

IMPENDING DRIVE TEUTONIC CRISIS

Austria's Upset Causes the Kaiser to Prepare Offensive With Care

THIS TASK IS HEAVY

Maurice Says It Is Unlikely Germany Will Send Troops to East

By MAJ. GEN. MAURICE Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, June 27.

We may be tempted in our rejoicing over the Austrian defeat in Italy to exaggerate its effect on the western front.

The troubles of others, especially when these others are at a distance contemplated with some detachment, and the German army is accustomed to seeing Austria defeated when German soldiers are not fighting with her.

It is in the interior of Austria and of Germany that we must look for the chief fruits of Italy's success. Von Kuehlmann has just broken the news to an astonished Reichstag that, after all, a complete German victory may be unobtainable this year, and that the war may go on through next year or even longer.

Affects Impending Drive Recent events have increased the importance to Germany of her next effort on the western front, for anything approaching a failure following the Austrian defeat might have for her most disastrous consequences.

It has always been Germany's military policy to conclude each year's campaign with some showy success, which can be exploited so as to arouse the enthusiasm of her people and make them endure patiently the trials of waiting through the dark winter days.

It may, therefore, be expected that Austria's misfortunes will make the Germans more than ever careful in mounting their next attack on the western front.

Hindenburg has to hold the line against the time allowed the Allies for improving their defenses and the increase in the number of American troops in the field.

Repprecht to Make Drive It is mainly Prince Repprecht's divisions which are in question for the coming battle, for those of the German Crown Prince, which fought their way to the Marne and then turned in the direction of Paris, can hardly be ready in time.

The new battle of the Somme, in which Prince Repprecht's armies took the main part, did not end until April

FRANCE HITS HARD AT ENEMY INFLUENCE

Legislates Drastically to Block Any Activity by Teutonic Descendants

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, June 27.

The problem of eliminating all possibility of enemy influence in France through the infiltration of foreigners of enemy origin continues to occupy attention here.

The Government has offered a bill to exclude from all army and navy schools all French-born sons of persons of enemy origin. This is intended as a modification of a law passed last July under the provisions of which children born in France of foreigners resident here automatically become French at the age of eighteen years, unless they formally decline the right and declare their intention to retain their father's nationality.

Children born of foreign parents who become French in this way are now entitled to all the rights and privileges of pure-bred French citizens, including the right to enter naval, military or other training schools. The measure to deprive of this right all such citizens has been sent to an army commission for examination and will without doubt become a law.

Another bill proposes to give the cabinet power, by a simple ministerial decree, for the duration of the war and six months thereafter, to revoke any certificate of naturalization in a case where there is good reason for such action.

This bill has already been favorably reported by the Civil Legislation Commission and is expected to become a law almost immediately.

Another much more drastic proposal has been embodied in a bill which provides that all foreigners of enemy origin, including those who are naturalized Frenchmen, shall be prohibited for the duration of the war from carrying on in France or the French colonies any business as commercial travelers or intermediaries in business affairs.

PARIS FAVORS RUE WILSON Proposal to Re baptize Boulevard du Palais

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, June 27.

The proposal to give the name of President Wilson to one of the streets of Paris has received the unanimous approval of the Municipal Council, and was referred to a committee, with instructions to report urgently what street should be selected for the new name.

Various quarters of Paris already are disputing for the honor. It is unanimously agreed that the street chosen must be one of the more important thoroughfares, to be worthy of the name.

A favored suggestion at present is that of Lemarchand, one of the members of the council of the Notre Dame district, who urges the rebaptism of the Boulevard du Palais, which joins the Chatelet with the Boulevard Saint Michael and runs across the island which formed the original city of Paris.

The present name, he points out, has no historic value, and the fact that the boulevard passes the central law courts makes it appropriate that it should be named in honor of such an eminent jurist and defender of law as Wilson.

The Socialist councilor urges the rebaptism of the Rue Royale, so that the street which terminates at the Palace de la Concorde might bear the name of the President who dreams of universal concord through the establishment of a society of nations.

Another enthusiastic pro-American councilor announces his intention of urging that the name of the Avenue de l'Opera be changed to the Avenue President Wilson.

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Grand Duke Rumored Heading Revolt

Amsterdam, June 27.—Grand Duke Michael is heading in anti-revolutionary movement in Turkestan, in favor of severance from Russia, according to a Moscow dispatch received today via Berlin.



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